JUNE 29, 1769. THE NUMBER 945.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the latest ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE. —— *Suet. in Tib.* S. 8.

Printed by *ALEX. PURDIE*, and *JOHN DIXON*, at the POST OFFICE.

Meſſ. PURDIE & DIXON,

GENTLEMEN,

IF I could ſee any impropriety in this method of communicating my ſentiments to the publick on a curious and important ſubject, or if I were conſcious that vanity had the leaſt ſhare in my motive for publiſhing theſe ſentiments, I declare I ſhould be heartily aſhamed of myſelf, would immediately aſk pardon of the publick, thank X. Y. for ſhewing me my fault, and firmly reſolve never to ſuffer ſo mean a motive to lead me into ſuch an impropriety again; but as I ſee no ſuch impropriety, and am not aſhamed of my motive, I will, with your permiſſion, ſay ſomething more on that important ſubject, the tranſit, anſwer X. Y's objections, and make a remark or two on that Gentleman's performance. The laſt tranſit of Venus, beſides the excellent method it afforded of determining the dimenſions and diſtances of the planets, gave aſtronomers the beſt opportunity of determining the true rate of the motion of the node of that planet's orbit, and of perfecting her tables. Whoever had a good telelcope, micrometer, and time-keeper, certainly embraced that opportunity. I have mentioned this becauſe if any Gentleman in any part of America has made ſuch obſervations he will oblige me, among many, by publiſhing his obſervations; for I ſhould be very glad to know what was the leaſt diſtance of the centres of the Sun and Venus whilſt ſhe was traverſing his diſk; what their obſerved diameters, difference of their right aſcenſion, &c. I would ſay ſomething here of the method of determining the ſolar parallax by obſerving the leaſt diſtances of the centres of the Sun and Venus, but am afraid I ſhall ſay too much without it, and will therefore proceed to anſwer the queſtions. The Gentleman objects to one of the methods I propoſed for determining the ſolar parallax as *very erroneous*, becauſe he ſays no aſtronomer pretends *that the tables upon which the calculation for the central ingreſs is built can be depended upon*, but I humbly conceive that if the tables can be depended upon for ſhewing the true duration of the tranſit they may be depended upon for ſhewing the external contact, central ingreſs, &c. for by means of the proper elements collected from the tables, we find, by an geometrical calculation, the portion of the diſk Venus paſſes over from her external contact to her ecliptical conjunction. As we have their horary motions, we find the time of her paſſing over that ſpace; and as we have their places and motions, we find the time of conjunction; then the time of her paſſing over that ſpace, ſubtracted from the time of conjunction, gives the beginning. And as from the aſſumed ſolar parallax we deduce the parallax of Venus, and by their parallaxes find the acceleration or retardation of the ingreſs as well as egreſs, the parallactick difference of beginning may be found as eaſily and accurately as the parallactick difference of duration; and therefore, if this propoſition is true, that effects are proportional to their cauſes, it muſt follow that the calculated parallactick difference of beginning, the ſuppoſed effect, is to the aſſumed ſolar parallax, the ſuppoſed cauſe, as the obſerved difference, the real effect, is to the true ſolar parallax, the real cauſe. In this manner I reaſoned before I ventured to propoſe the method X. Y. objects to, and which that Gentleman ought to have conſidered was propoſed in a piece which I only intended as, and called, *an attempt to explain the method of determining the Sun's parallax by the tranſit*; but if I am miſtaken I ſhall be glad to be ſet right, and will readily recall what I have ſaid as ſoon as X. Y. will *ſhew me why the tables on which the calculation for the central ingreſs is built cannot be depended upon*, and how the duration can be found more accurately than the beginning. The Gentleman's ſecond objection is that I have not *repreſented* the great conſequence *of a good obſervation made here, when compared with others made in other parts of the globe.* A good obſervation made here, and communicated in the manner he ſpeaks of, would, I believe, be of greater conſequence than I repreſented: I am therefore obliged to the Gentleman for this objection, and ſhall be much pleaſed with him if he will make that good, that important obſervation. When I was only attempting to explain the method of determining the ſolar parallax by the tranſit of Venus, it was not neceſſary to obſerve, as it is now, that no ſingle obſervation, or any two, except obſervations on the duration, can be ſufficient to determine the Sun's parallax with the deſired exactneſs, unleſs the longitude and latitude of the places be accurately known; for an errour of one minute in longitude muſt make an errour of four ſeconds in time. X. Y. repreſents the problem for the *determination of the ſolar parallax from the tranſit* as moſt perplexing and intricate, and the very explanation of it by the beſt writers as confuſed. I am very ſorry it ſhould appear ſo to him, but muſt not repreſent it otherwiſe, that is, as a problem eaſily ſolved by any one well grounded in plain and ſpherical trigonometry, leaſt I ſhould be accuſed of vanity. He ſays *it is abſolutely neceſſary that the obſerver have a good clock perfectly regulated for the meaſurement of equal time, and adjuſted accurately to the equal time of his meridian; and that the accomplishing theſe two particulars is not in practice the moſt facil piece of work.* It is very far from being a facil piece of work, I agree; but all this is not neceſſary, as may be ſeen in Dr. Halley's own words (Phil. Trans. abridged by Jones, vol. 4th, p. 214) *Neque alia inſtrumenta deſiderantur præter teleſcopia & horologia vulgaria ſed bona; & in obſervatoribus usu nisi fides & diligentia, cum modica rerum aſtronomicarum peritia. Non enim neceſſe eſt horæ ipſæ reſpectu meridiani accurate determinentur, &c.* It is ſufficient if the clock keeps equal time during the tranſit, nay even that is not abſolutely neceſſary; for we may determine the duration of the tranſit if we know the rate of the clock's going, which a few days obſervation will give. The apparent time is eaſily found by a ſingle obſervation of the Sun's altitude; if we know the latitude of the place, and the Sun's declination, to know how to find an angle in a ſpherical triangle in which all the ſides are given; or it may be found by taking equal altitudes of the Sun, which is one of the ſimpleſt operations in aſtronomy; or by means of a meridian line, which a nice hand, at this time of the year, may draw with great accuracy; and the apparent time found by any of theſe methods may be reduced to equal time, by means of an equation table, with the greateſt facility and accuracy. X. Y. wiſhes that no obſervations may be publiſhed but ſuch as are made by *Gentlemen furniſhed with a proper apparatus.* Now I am almoſt certain there is not a proper apparatus any where in Virginia, except at College; and why ſhould not the Preſident, who has that noble apparatus and genteel preſent of the General Aſſembly to our College, have an opportunity of comparing his obſervations with ſome others made in Virginia? If they are inaccurate, he will immediately diſcover that they are ſo; for undoubtedly he obſerved with the greateſt attention, and knows exactly the longitude and latitude of William and Mary, and if any obſervations are well made they muſt agree with and confirm his own. I am ſure the Preſident does not wiſh that any obſervations ſhould be ſuppreſſed. I am therefore determined to ſubmit mine to his examination and correction; though I cannot pretend it is ſuch as X. Y. calls *good*, for I had no other apparatus than a clock and ſpy-glaſs. I found my time, and rate of clocks going by equal altitudes of the Sun, taken with a Hadley's quadrant, by reflection from a baſon of water; the apparent time thus found I reduced to *equal time*, by means of the tables for that purpoſe in the Connoiſſance des Temps, publiſhed by M. de la Lande, of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris. With ſuch an apparatus, and by my clock thus adjuſted, I obſerved the external contact at 2 h. 6 m. 35 s. and the internal contact at 2 h. 24 m. 57 s. mean or equal time, which is three minutes later than it ſhould be, according to my calculation. I ſhould therefore be extremely glad if the Preſident, X. Y. or any other Gentleman, would take the pains to correct my calculation; for I think there muſt be a greater errour in that than in my obſervation, which agreed, within three ſeconds, with a Gentleman's who obſerved with diligence, uſed a very good glaſs, and found his time by a meridian line. The difference was only 3 s. more than it ſhould have been, allowing for the difference of meridian, which we know very exactly. As it is impoſſible to judge of the truth of my obſervation without knowing under what meridian it was made, I muſt inform the Gentlemen who will be kind enough to examine that and my calculation that I think it is near five minutes of a degree eaſt of William and Mary College. X. Y. in the latter part of his ſecond objection, has expreſſed himſelf ſo *confuſedly* that I cannot help thinking that he paid himſelf ſo great a compliment when he told us, a little above, that the beſt writers have done ſo; *but* whether he intended it as a compliment or not, he has imitated them admirably. He ſays "it is true that the beginning of egreſs ſeems to be generally "agreed upon for this purpoſe. though I ſee no reaſon why the "moment of total ingreſs is not quite as good; and it is to be "wiſhed both may be equally obſerved. Indeed the *former* has "a much greater difficulty attending it than the *latter*, becauſe "there is a previous notice of ſome hours during the whole "tranſit, whereby the obſerver is very well appriſed of and pre-"pared for the egreſs, which he cannot be for the ingreſs; and "this *laſt*, notwithſtanding his care to catch it, may eſcape his "notice. *This* therefore will require a painful attendance, and "even with it may be unfortunately loſt, &c." Every reader can ſee that theſe ſentences are confuſed, and contradictory; but his meaning muſt be that an obſerver cannot be appriſed of and prepared for the *total ingreſs*, *becauſe he has not a previous notice.* But what notice would he have? In any part of the globe he muſt have a previous notice of 18 m. for the interval cannot be leſs between the external and internal contacts. So that the author of theſe ſentences has expreſſed himſelf in ſuch a manner that, if we can find his meaning, we muſt immediately ſee his errours; for if we could reduce his words to perſpicuity and conſiſtency, they would only more plainly and readily diſcover a groſs miſtake, ſo that if they were a little more obſcure that very obſcurity would ſave his credit, for then we could not poſſibly have diſcovered any meaning, and of conſequence ſhould not have found that he is ignorant that there muſt be ſo long an interval between the external contact and total ingreſs. The Gentleman will pardon me for making ſo free with this part of his performance, *as it appears to me very erroneous, and it is by no means to be ouerlooked.* He ſays Dr. Stewart, from the Newtonian theory of gravity, has deduced the Sun's diſtance from the earth with ſuch accuracy that it may be depended upon within $\frac{1}{45000}$ of the truth. This is an aſtoniſhing degree of accuracy indeed! near a thouſand times greater than Dr. Halley ever hoped for from any method, even from obſervations on the tranſit, from which he ſays, "*pendet problematis nobiliſſimi & aliunde inacceſſi*" *ſolvitio* certa & adæquata. As I have never ſeen any of Dr. Stewart's writings, I could wiſh that X. Y. had concluded with ſome extracts from him rather than from Ferguſon, or had given us the whole chapter, which I think is excellent, and fell as much to his purpoſe as the two laſt ſentences.

T. V.

LONDON, *April* 8.

LONDON TAVERN, *Tueſday, April* 11, 1769.

SUPPORTERS of the BILL of RIGHTS.

Sir JOSEPH MAWBEY, Bart. in the chair.

Ordered, THAT the ſum of 600 l. be paid into the hands of Mr. Wilkes, and that Mr. Reynolds be deſired to convey the ſame.

A falſe, malicious, and ſcandalous libel, having appeared in the Gazette of the 8th inſtant, under the title of an addreſs from the Gentlemen, Clergy, Traders, and principal inhabitants of the city of Coventry, charging the ſupporters of the Bill of Rights with being "the patrons from whoſe leſſons of ſedition the mere inſtruments of our preſent confuſions have been tempted to exhibit their improvements in the deteſtable ſcience of licentiouſneſs, even before the gates of the Royal palace, and repreſenting them as men for ever to be regarded as enemies to monarchy, ſubverters of all legal government, pretended guardians of the conſtitution, and real diſturbers of its repoſe,"

Reſolved, that it would be unpardonable in this ſociety to paſs over in ſilence ſo unmerited and infamous a charge (and that too publiſhed by authority) conſcious as they are that his Majeſty has not ſubjects more loyal and faithful to his ſacred perſon, more attached to his illuſtrious family, more devoted to our happy conſtitution, nor more zealous for the peace, proſperity, and liberty of the people.

And therefore reſolved, that a committee be appointed to take the aforeſaid libel into conſideration, and to report their opinion at the next general meeting, to be held on Tueſday the 25th inſtant, when Sir Francis Blake Delaval, Knight of the Bath, will be in the chair.

Letters from the banks of the Danube, dated the 22d of March, ſay: "The Confederates give out that the Turks will march 200,000 troops into Poland, whilſt with the reſt of their forces they make a diverſion in the dominions of the Empreſs of Ruſſia."

We are informed that a great number of foreigners arrived here lately, on purpoſe to be ſpectators of the humours of an election.

The French ſhip, with the 900 ſoldiers on board, which put into the port of Cadiz, while Captain W——n was there, and the three others, their conſorts, which he ſaw at ſea, a great diſtance from that place, are now known to be a French ſhip and their deſtination is to the Eaſt Indies.

Much controverſy happened at a certain place concerning the meaſures to be taken in conſequence of the above affair, but nothing final has been determined on.

By letters from Peterſburg we learn that a large body of the Confederates have been defeated near Dubno, by Colonel [illegible], that he has taken a great number of priſoners, with [illegible] ammunition; and that the ſon of Marſhal Palowſki was killed in the encounter.

Mr. Harman, commonly called *The prophetick*, has this morning publiſhed the following, by way of advertiſement, in a daily paper:

"If God is for us, who can ſtand againſt us! John Wilkes, Eſq; will be choſen member for the county of Middleſex this day, for the fourth time only. It is with great pleaſure I can aſſure all his friends and well-wiſhers that I am not in the leaſt doubt of his ſucceſs, for the heaven and ſtars appear to me to be in his favour, and I expect to have a hearty and glorious

J. HARMAN, Watchmaker."

Advices in the Amſterdam Gazette, ſaid to be [illegible] Jaſſy, the capital of Moldavia, mention an engagement between the Ruſſians and Tartars, in which the former are ſaid to have 30,000 men killed and 20,000 made priſoners, and that the Tartars have deſtroyed all New Servia; but as the advices mention neither time nor place, they very juſtly obſerve that the information they bring is not to be credited. Yet an extract of a letter from Jaſſy, dated Feb. 28th, and publiſhed in the Amſterdam Gazette, ſeems to confirm the above, with the following circumſtances; "That the ſaid news was announced at Jaſſy by a diſcharge of 72 pieces of cannon, and the cuſtomary ſymphony of Turkiſh muſick. On the other hand, an extraordinary Gazette, dated the 20th of March, has been publiſhed at Petersburg, containing a recount of the advantages obtained over the Turks by the Ruſſians, and wherein the former, beſides having [illegible] at ſeveral different places which they attacked, [illegible] have had in the engagements, many hundreds of their people.

The following perſons periſhed in the late fire at [illegible] in the Strand, viz. — Baundeſell, King, Mrs. [illegible] ſon, a youth of eleven years of age, all lodgers. [illegible] ſaid to have been burnt, eſcaped.

A few days ago high words happening between two [illegible] the eminenteſt conſpiracy-mongers in the city, one of them, on account of the diminutive ſize of his antagoniſt, [illegible] him, if he did not cauſe his words to be inſtantly retracted, he would put him in his pocket; upon which the little Gentleman very calmly replied, that if did he would have more law in his pocket than ever he had in his head.

Extract of a letter from Paris.

"You may aſſure any friend in [illegible] that the [illegible] if not the firſt article in the quadruple alliance, is to be [illegible] drawn until the French are talked all their loſſes in North America. The impermanency and [illegible] of your councils prevent any buſineſs being done, as certainly ſome of their powers might have been bought off. You may depend on it, Hanover will ſoon be in French hands. You will [illegible] freſh millions muſt be buried in the old grave of Germany.

April 11. By a letter from Rome, dated the 28th of March, we hear that Cardinal Torrigiani ſtands moſt likely to ſucceed in the Popedom. Cardinal Gregorelli's intereſt is ſtrongly ſupported by the Houſe of Bourbon, that he has a great number of enemies in the Sacred College, which is to conſiderable that it will prevent his ſucceeding to the papal dignity.

We hear that great diſturbances have ariſen in the [illegible] which is divided into three parties, headed by the Cardinals Rezzonica, Albani, and Corſini, and that the Jeſuits have ſhewn their influence is not ſo ſmall as was generally imagined.

April 13. It is expected the Court of Commiſſioners will ſit for the ſummer the latter end of this month.

We are aſſured that the Duke of Parma has not only aboliſhed the office of the inquiſition in his territories, but alſo [illegible] many abuſes which were exerciſed by the clergy upon the people in his dominions, and that the example of that Prince will be followed by the other Princes of Italy.

It is ſaid that a certain great lawyer, who [illegible] is much talked of, is poſſeſſed of a fortune of near 300,000 l.

Mr. Moor's undertaking to make carriages go without horſes, having engroſſed a large ſhare of publick attention, a correſpondent aſſures us that ſomething of the ſame nature was done ſeveral years ago by Mr. Arthur the comedian, who [illegible] chariot which went of itſelf ſeveral times up and down the Mall in St. James's park; and that a perſon at Tewkeſbury [illegible] turned a waggon to go without horſes, which was [illegible] hundreds of people in Cyder's Gardens, and for ſome [illegible] afforded great ſatisfaction, but one of the ſprings breaking the whole machine became ſtill-ſtanding, and the mob in [illegible] broke it all to pieces.

Tueſday a Lady of diſtinction hanged herſelf, in her own garden, at her apartments in Park ſtreet, Groſvenor ſquare.

Junius, in a letter addreſſed to the printer of a morning paper, ſays: "I am neither a partiſan of Mr. Wilkes, nor yet bought off by the Miniſtry. It is true I have refuſed offers which a more prudent or a more intereſted man would have accepted. Whether it be ſimplicity or virtue in me, I can only aſſure you I *am in earneſt*, becauſe I am convinced, as far as my underſtanding is capable of judging, that the preſent Miniſtry are driving to the deſtruction of this country. And you, I think, Sir, may be ſatisfied that my rank and fortune place me above a common bribe."

The preſent Eaſt India ſale is ſaid to be one of the greateſt there ever was ſince the eſtabliſhment of the company. There are now above 33,000 chefts of tea, and forty few years ago 11,000 chefts were thought a quantity ſufficient to glut the market; from whence may eaſily be ſeen the amazing progreſs of luxury in this age, as well as the growing importance of the company.

A certain Gentleman in the Eaſt Indies is ſaid to have loſt 75,000 l. by the failure of the French Eaſt India company.

Extract of a letter from Cork, March 28.

"A trial of an unnatural nature came on at our aſſizes. A young fellow of this county laid a ſcheme laſt [illegible] for running away with a young woman, whoſe brother having got [illegible]

willigness of the intended rape, a few hours before it was put into execution, disguised himself in his sister's clothes, and in order to carry on the farce with more success took up a smoothing iron, and pretended to be very busy about some small linen that was placed before him. The ravisher, with his accomplices, entered the house at this very juncture, and forcibly carried off the pretended female, and brought her to the house where his father lived. No priest could be found at that unseasonable hour, but in order to keep up some appearance of decency the supposed young girl was appointed to lie that night with the ravisher's own sister, upon whom the intended injury was retorted and realized. Early next morning the priest arrived, on hearing which the pretended female got up, dressed in a great hurry, mounted the priest's horse, and got clear off. When the bird was flown the cheat was discovered, to the great mortification and disappointment of the intended bridegroom, on whose side marks of pregnancy soon after appeared; whereupon bills of indictments for a rape were found against the hero of the farce, for which he stood his trial, and was honourably acquitted."

A writer in one of the papers says: "Whether the measures we have lately pursued with regard to them (Americans) be constitutionally legal or not seems not so necessary an inquiry as whether that, which might at first be intended as an advantage, has not been found, by experience, to be detrimental to us; if it has, a frank and candid confession of the errour, and an earnest endeavour to reconcile all things to the satisfaction and advantage of both, will manifest greater wisdom, and give greater dignity to the legislature than can be derived from a pertinacious obstinacy in enforcing obedience to it. Such a candour, on the part of Government, seems the most likely way to obtain the confidence and affections of the Americans, and a voluntary submission and obedience to us on all future occasions."

April 10. Yesterday, about half past nine, the election for Middlesex came on at Brentford. The candidates were Mr. Wilkes, Mr. Luttrell, Mr. Roach, and Mr. Sergeant Whitaker.

When Colonel Luttrell was nominated there was much hissing and much clapping, Mr. Sergeant Whitaker's nomination was heard with a dead silence, Mr. Wilkes's with a very loud acclamation, and Mr. Roach's with a very loud laugh.

After the writ, and the act of Parliament against bribery and corruption were read, and the sheriffs sworn, the Hon. Mr. Fox, eldest son of Lord Holland, put up Colonel Luttrell. Then Mr. Sawbridge came forward on the hustings, and, silence being demanded, addressed himself to the publick in the following words:

He said he need not acquaint them that the affair in point was now a dispute between Administration and the freeholders of Middlesex; that since the former election there was a meeting of the supporters of the Bill of Rights, wherein he had the honour to take the chair, and that it was resolved to support Mr. Wilkes's cause, as the cause of liberty; he hoped that they would now stand forth, as they had already done, in such a cause, and show to the whole world that nothing is capable of taking away their freedom, the glorious birthright of every Englishman. He therefore prefsed this very seriously, as an object of their consideration, and concluded by hoping that the friends of Mr. Wilkes would equally show themselves friends to peace and good order.

Mr. Townshend then seconded Mr. Sawbridge, and spoke to this effect. He said he need not recapitulate what the Gentleman who spoke last had said, as he was very sensible the doctrine of liberty was too well established in their hearts to need it. He observed that it had been rumoured that the friends of the other candidates would be prevented by Mr. Wilkes's friends form polling on this occasion; this he was very sure was only circulated by the tongue of malice, nor would he mention it, but as a caution to them to be particularly circumspect in their behaviour, as the more they were in the right it would proclaim to the world the impartiality of their conduct and freedom of their choice. He begged them, above all things (as they respected their own consequence) to preserve peace and good order, which constituted the very spirit of liberty and Englishmen; that it was full time enough to show hostilities when the laws and religion of this country were openly attacked and attempted to be wrested from them, which he hoped would never be the case; then it was only justifiable, and constituted the true character of an Englishman.

Both their speeches were received with the loudest bursts of applause imaginable, and upon the holding up of hands the majority (indeed it may be said the totality) were for Mr. Wilkes.

The poll began at eleven o'clock, and finally closed at half an hour after three, when, on casting up the poll, the numbers were declared, at a quarter past five, as follow:

For Mr. Wilkes,	1143
Colonel Luttrell,	296
Sergeant Whitaker,	5
Mr. Roach,	0

The last Gentleman was nominated by Mr. Martin and Mr. Jones, but at twelve o'clock the sheriffs received a letter from Mr. Roach, declining being a candidate, not choosing to take the oaths necessary on the occasion, soon after which he came upon the hustings.

A grand cavalcade of the freeholders set out from the Prince of Orange, in Jermyn street, before whom were carried six or seven flags (on some of which were written Bill of Rights, and on others Magna Charta) all badges of the different societies of which Mr. Wilkes has been made a member.

A great body of freeholders, Mr. Wilkes's friends, preceded by a band of musick, with colours flying, marched along Pall Mall, and stopped fronting the palace, where they gave three loud huzzas, and the musick began to play. This alarmed the guards, who marched out to the gate with their bayonets fixed; but the company marched on peaceably for Brentford, and the soldiers returned into the barracks.

As Colonel Luttrell, with a small party, was proceeding on horseback to Brentford, he was met at Hyde Park corner by a mob, when, a dispute by some accident arising, several of the people, it is said, were rode over. On the other side, the people charged the Colonel, and his party, in their turn, and pelted them so furiously with dirt, &c. that they drove some of them almost into the river, and put the whole party in such a manner to the rout that they rode dispersed over the field; a few galloped off full speed for Brentford, and the Colonel lost his hat.

The friends of the two principal candidates behaved with great civility to each other upon the hustings.

Previous to the election above 100 Gentlemen voluntarily offered to take the poll for Mr. Wilkes, and the service of forty was accepted.

We are told that a certain candidate for the county of Middlesex actually made his will, *in case of accidents*.

The whole was conducted with great tranquillity and regularity. After the poll was over a number of horsemen, with colours flying, and musick playing, attended by several thousand people, went through St. James's street, the Strand, and over London bridge, to the King's Bench, to congratulate Mr. Wilkes on his success.

Yesterday the publicans, all the way from Knightsbridge, to Brentford, sold their beer at 3d. per pot, which they said was in honour to Mr. Wilkes.

The concourse of Ladies in carriages yesterday, at Brentford, was really astonishing.

At night the inhabitants of all the principal streets illuminated their houses, the bells of several churches were rung, and every measure exhibited to testify their joy on the occasion, which was concluded with great prudence and decorum.

April 15. We are informed that accounts have been received here of an army of 70,000 Turks and Crim Tartars being defeated by 25,000 Russians; that one half of the former had been killed or taken, and that the latter did not lose a thousand men. The Amsterdam Gazette, however, relates the action in a very different manner, by advices from Jassy, the seat of the Hospodar of Moldavia, in which the Russians are said to have had 30,000 men killed and 10,000 taken prisoners, and that the Tartars had destroyed all New Servia.

Every post from Scotland brings loyal addresses to his Majesty, expressing the detestation at the insults daily offered to his person and government.

A great change in the Ministry is hourly expected. The Duke of Bedford, Earl Gower, Viscount Weymouth, and Mr. Rigby, will resign, and the Rockingham party will take the lead in the new Administration, the Marquis, it is said, having engaged to withdraw his support from a certain popular Gentleman prisoner. This new arrangement has been determined upon while the Earl of Chatham and his Noble brother were dividing the state between them.

It is also said that a firm coalition has taken place between the Grenville and Rockingham parties.

Yesterday the sheriff of London were ordered to make their return of the writ for Middlesex, which not being accepted they were directed to amend their return, and make their report this morning.

It is now said the return will not be altered, as the sheriffs in that case will be liable to be prosecuted for perjury.

Yesterday his Grace the Duke of Bedford arrived in town, being sent for on purpose to attend at the Privy Council, held at St. James's, on business of great importance.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Chatham, it is now said, will be appointed to a principal office in the new Administration, which is talked of as to take place in a few days.

Mr. Sergeant Glynn, notwithstanding he is now so afflicted with a fit of the gout that he cannot stand, was brought to the door of the House of Commons in a sedan, and being put on a chair was carried into the House by two men, that he might not be absent at a time when the business relative to his constituents required his attendance and support.

Some Gentlemen, versed in politicks, are of opinion that instead of the Bill of Rights it would be more effectual to employ the axe.

Colonel Luttrell, it is reported, was grossly insulted on his return last night from the House, by the footmen and chairmen, one of whom struck him in the face with a lighted flambeau; on which the Colonel drew his sword and returned to the coffee-house, where he was disguised by the help of his friends, put in a chair, and sent home privately.

Extract of a letter from Hamburg, *March* 23.

"The last letters from Warsaw advise that Prince Repnin has publickly given out there that all who do not declare themselves to be against the confederates, or would remain neuter, will be treated as enemies, which the Russian Generals have also intimated to the Magnates of Poland. This declaration has made a terrible impression upon the minds of the publick."

From Warsaw we have a confirmation that the Polish Cossacks who inhabit the waywodies of Braclau and Kiowa, seeing the unparalleled cruelties exercised by the Tartars and confederates, have joined the Russians, in order to defend their country against the said confederates and the enemies to Christianity.

Some detachments of the confederates of Great Poland have advanced as far as Schoneck and Stargard, within six miles of Dantzick, and after committing divers disorders carried off from the latter place two Burgomasters, and the ministers of the Lutheran church.

Letters from Paris now speak of the treaty, offensive and defensive, said to have been concluded between their Court and those of Vienna, Madrid, and Berlin, as a report that stands in need of as much confirmation as that of the English Ministry having offered to restore Canada to France.

The news of the quadruple alliance of the Courts of Spain, France, Austria, and Prussia, was brought over from Paris by the British Envoy, about five weeks ago; ever since which time our Ministry have been concerting proper measures to avail themselves of so glorious an opportunity of approving themselves worthy of the name of Englishmen, and lords and masters of the sea.

Mr. Luttrell's hat, his loss of which occasioned so much mirth among the mob, was the cause of two or three battles, numbers were so desirous of having it; wherefore the man who first took it up, seeing there was no possibility of keeping it with peace, cut it into slips, and sold them to different people.

We hear that a very great man has lately, to the very great satisfaction and surprize of his friends, expressed himself very much in favour of a certain popular Gentleman.

A great house in a great town is said to have stopped for near 200,000*l*.

Yesterday the election and return of Mr. Wilkes, as member of Middlesex, was declared void, and this day that Gentleman again solicited the votes and interest of his friends.

The House of Commons, which was very full yesterday, continued sitting very late, and met again this day.

We hear that the debates in a great House last night were carried on with the greatest warmth ever known in that respectable society.

It was this morning positively asserted that the freeholders of a certain county have resolved on presenting petitions to each branch of the legislature next week respecting the member of their choice, and also what they pay land to be their own right.

Many persons are of the opinion that a petition will not be received by one branch of the legislature.

This morning there was a great resort of respectable Gentlemen at the apartments of John Wilkes, Esq; in the King's Bench prison.

BOSTON, *June* 1.

EARLY this morning died at Cambridge the Rev. Mr. Edward Holyoke, President of Harvard College, in that place.

Yesterday being the anniversary of the day appointed by the Royal charter for the election of Counsellors for this province, the Great and General Court or Assembly met at the courthouse in this town, at nine o'clock in the morning; when the usual oaths were administered to the Gentlemen who were returned to serve as members of the Hon. House of Representatives, who also subscribed to the declaration.

Immediately after the House of Representatives had taken the oaths, &c. required by act of Parliament, they appointed a committee to wait on his Excellency the Governour, who waited on his Excellency accordingly, with the following message:

May it please your Excellency,

THE Great and General Court or Assembly of this province being once more convened, by virtue of the authority vested in you by his Majesty, and according to the Royal charter, the House of Representatives think it their indispensable duty, under the present aspect of affairs in the province, on their part, to claim that constitutional freedom which is the right of this Assembly, and is of equal importance with its existence.

We take this opportunity to assure your Excellency that it is the firm resolution of this House to promote to the utmost of their power the welfare of the subject, and to support his Majesty's government within this jurisdiction; to make a thorough inquiry into the grievances of the people, and have them redressed; to amend, strengthen, and preserve the laws of the land; to reform illegal proceedings in administration, and support the publick liberty. These are the great ends for which this Court is assembled.

A resolution so important demands a parliamentary freedom in the debates of this Assembly. We are therefore constrained thus early to remonstrate to your Excellency that an armament by sea and land investing this metropolis, and a military guard, with cannon pointed at the very door of the Statehouse where this Assembly is held, is inconsistent with that dignity, as well as that freedom, with which we have a right to deliberate, consult, and determine.

The experience of ages is sufficient to convince that the military power is ever dangerous, and subversive of a free constitution.

The history of our own nation affords instances of Parliaments which have been led into mean and destructive compliances, even to the surrendering their share in the supreme legislative, through the awe of standing armies.

His Majesty's Council of this province have publickly declared that the military and its concomitants are unnecessary for the support of civil authority in the colony; nor can we conceive that his Majesty's service requires a fleet and army here, in this time of the most profound peace.

We have a right to expect that your Excellency will, as his Majesty's representative, give the necessary and official orders for the removal of the above mentioned forces, by sea and land, out of this port, and the gate of the city, during the session of the said Assembly.

The committee reported that his Excellency did not think proper to consider this message until the House should make choice and present to him their Speaker, after which he should consider the request of coming from the house, whereupon the motion was made, and the House came into the following resolutions and votes:

In the House of Representatives, May 31, 1769.

WHEREAS their late Majesties King William and Queen Mary, in the third year of their reign, did, by their Royal charter, ordain and grant, for themselves, their heirs and successours, that on the last Wednesday in the month of May every year there should be convened, held, and kept, by the Governour of this province for the time being, a Great and General Court or Assembly, for such important purposes as in the said Royal charter are expressly mentioned; and in the said charter it is particularly established and ordained that yearly, once in every year for ever thereafter, the number of eight and twenty Counsellors, or assistants, shall be, by the Great and General Court or Assembly, newly chosen, which election of Counsellors, or assistants, by the General Assembly, as well as the elections of a Speaker, and a Clerk of the House of Representatives, by the House, have always been made on the said last Wednesday of May annually; and whereas the said Great and General Court or Assembly is now convened by the authority of his Majesty, according to the said Royal charter;

RESOLVED, that this House, as one branch of the same, in duty and loyalty to his Majesty, as well as in regard to their own just rights and privileges, will, to the utmost of their power, support and maintain a constitutional freedom in their elections, debates, and determinations.

RESOLVED, as the opinion of this House, that the keeping an armed force by sea and land in this metropolis, and within the harbour of the same, while the General Assembly, by his Majesty's command, is here convened, is a breach of privilege, and inconsistent with that dignity and freedom with which they have a right to deliberate, consult, and determine.

RESOLVED, that this House proceed to take their part in the elections of the day, *from necessity*, and in strict conformity to the Royal charter, having before claimed their constitutional freedom, and now protesting that their thus proceeding, while the aboves'd forces are suffered to remain in the metropolis, where the General Assembly is convened, is not to be considered as a precedent in any time hereafter, or construed as a voluntary receding of this House from the constitutional claim.

Then the House made choice of Mr. Samuel Adams for their Clerk, and afterwards they chose the Hon. Thomas Cushing, Esq; their Speaker, who was presented to the Governour and approved, after which his Excellency sent the following answer to the message of the House:

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE no authority over his Majesty's ships in this port, or his troops within this town, nor can I give any orders for their removal. FRANCIS BERNARD.

The speech of his Excellency Sir FRANCIS BERNARD, Baronet. Captain General and Governour in Chief in and over his Majesty's province of Massachusetts Bay, in New England, and Vice Admiral of the same, to the Great and General Court or Assembly of said province, convened at Boston May 31, 1769.

Gentlemen of the Council, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

AS I have nothing in immediate command from his Majesty to lay before you, I shall at present only recommend to you to give your earliest attention to the business of the province. This is got into such an arrear that it will require the utmost diligence to get it done within the usual time generally allotted to this session. What I shall have to point out to you will be communicated by separate messages.

I shall be ready to concur with you in all measures proposed for the good of the people, that are consistent with the invariable rule I have laid down of not departing from the duty I owe to the King. The service of the Crown, and the interest of the people, are objects very compatible with each other: They must be so, under a monarch who makes the general welfare of all his subjects the sole end of his government. It shall not be my fault if this coalition of duties is not as apparent as it is real.

FRANCIS BERNARD.

The court for trying piracies, felonies, &c. committed on the high seas, which sat here for the trial of several seamen charged with the murder of Lieutenant Panton, lately mentioned to be adjourned, met again on Monday last, when the prisoners, by their counsel, filed a plea against the jurisdiction of the court; upon which the court thought proper to take the same under consideration, and adjourned to the 14th instant.

JUNE 5. Advices from Bristol are that complaints are great among the merchants on account of the scarcity of money in trade, and among the manufacturers for want of employment.

NEW YORK, *June* 12.

CAPTAIN Leacraft, from St. Croix, spoke with Captain Shourt the 25th of May, from this port bound for Jamaica, in latitude 27, out 15 days, all well. They had advice at St. Croix that a number of Spanish agents from the main, with cash, were gone to Curacoa, to purchase 12 sail of the best going vessels they could find, in order, it is thought, to convert into privateers.

Extract of a letter from London, *April* 4.

"The Parliament will be prorogued in a few weeks. The American petitions have all been thrown aside, nor will any thing be done towards redressing our grievances until next year. The present Ministry is now more unpopular than ever. Wilkes's friends increase daily. Some of the richest and most reputable Gentlemen in the kingdom have openly espoused his cause. No reasons have as yet been assigned by the Parliament for his being expelled the House after the first time. They plead in general that he is a man of bad principles, and worse morals. Doctor Warburton, the learned Bishop of Gloucester, is now one of the minority. He preached a sermon at the Chapel Royal a few weeks ago, which gave great offence to his Majesty; it was aimed directly at the Ministers, whom he accused of being the authors of all the sedition and tumults in the kingdom. Some say the King rose up to go out, but was prevented by the Queen, who fell by him. The papers will tell you of his being repeatedly insulted by the mob, at the playhouse, &c. Lord Bute is still in Italy, where he has received many civilities from the Holy Family. His name is scarcely ever mentioned in London. New favourites have now become the objects of the rage of the populace.

"The resolutions of the Philadelphia merchants have alarmed the Ministry greatly. They wish the late acts were repealed, but yet are ashamed to repeal them, as it will call their prudence and authority in question. It gives great pleasure to the friends of America to hear that manufactures are encouraged among you. These will make you rich, these will make you free, these will make you happy, in spite of all Government Bernard can do."

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 8.

Extract of a letter from London, *April* 5.

"I RETURNED from France a few days ago, my tour, through that, was agreeable. Mr. Dickinson's letters are much admired into France. The translation is a master piece for virtue and learning in Paris. In the preface he speaks of he has bestowed a number of high encomiums upon Mr. Dickinson,

and says that in his opinion the Roman orator was less eloquent than the Pennsylvania Farmer. They sell very rapidly in France. I received a letter a day or two ago from the Gentleman who translated them, in which he tells me that was he a young man, as I am, he would accompany me to America, in order to pay his homage in person to Dickinson, Otis, and all the other illustrious advocates for American liberty. Who can fail of being charmed with such sentiments in a Frenchman? Here (to borrow an allusion from the Farmer's letters) we behold the fire of liberty still glowing in a country, after the altar, upon which it was kindled, is burnt to the ground."

Extract of a letter from London, *April* 8.

"Great dissatisfaction prevails in this kingdom, on account of Wilkes's expulsion, and the restraints on the American trade. If your merchants and housekeepers generally unite with the other colonies in not importing more goods, depend on it you will be soon emancipated from the parliamentary yoke, and no future Minister will venture to tax America again.

"Lord Hillsborough begins to squeak. He has lately declared that the resolves, and the address to the King, were much against his judgment; that they were forced upon him by his Bedford friends, and he has told the King he cannot serve him effectually in his department whilst others direct its operations.

"It is the general sentiments of the ablest connoisseurs that the discontent and ill temper which reigns in England, joined with the steady conduct of the Americans, will produce a change in the Administration, and that at least the Bedford part of it will give way; when the Rockingham friends will supply their places, which would be a happy circumstance both for Great Britain and her colonies."

We hear from New York that there is advice by the packet of the French East India company having failed, and that they owed 600,000 l. to England, besides a large sum to Lord Clive.

Extract of a letter from London, *April* 16.

"This city is in a violent ferment. Col. Luttrell has taken his seat for the county of Middlesex, though Mr. Wilkes had a majority of 847 votes. The division of the house runs thus (pensioners and placemen every man no doubt)

For Luttrell,	199
Against him,	145
Majority,	54

"How this will end no body knows, but the freeholders of Middlesex threaten to take possession of the House of Commons, and declare that they will not pay the land tax."

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Edenton, North Carolina, *to his friend in* Philadelphia, *May* 26, 1769.

"Our Assembly is dissolved, new writs are issued, and the election will be on the 18th of July. Do not you think the Virginians have behaved like men? I fancy Lord Botetourt is greatly mistaken, and must by this time know that titles, Burgundy, and a gilt coach, will not be sufficient inducements to bribe men out of their liberties. A man of war was despatched last Sunday with the *agreeable* news to the Ministry, who, by the bye, seem to have their hands full."

A few days ago a soldier belonging to the 34th regiment, quartered here, was tried by a court martial for desertion, and condemned to be shot.

On Saturday night, very late, one Arthur Campbell, a constable, hearing a fray near a house of ill fame, in the neighbourhood of this city, went with a companion towards the place; whereupon they were assaulted in the most furious manner by a number of women, armed with bludgeons, who wounded Campbell in so terrible a manner that he died yesterday about one o'clock. Several other people were knocked down, and very much bruised, by the same gang. Five of them, being the principals, are taken and committed to jail.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Maryland, *to his friend in this city, June* 2.

"I do not know if you have heard the disagreeable news of the Governour of Senegal, on the coast of Africa, with all the English inhabitants, being cut off by the natives, except the Governour's Lady, who got off in a Rhode Island sloop, one Clarke commander, and arrived at Fyal about nine weeks ago. This I am told, with several other circumstances, by the master of a snow from St. Michael's, who is addressed to me, and arrived here about ten days ago."

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 29.

Extract of a letter from a merchant in London *who within these few years resided in* Virginia, *and was much esteemed through a large circle of acquaintance he had the pleasure to form in this colony, and since his return to* London *hath taken every opportunity of shewing his regard for the* Virginians; *so that it is hoped the publick will receive no unfavourable impressions from the extract of a certain letter lately published, which seem evidently calculated to torture a late address to his Majesty against riots, &c. in* England *to the prejudice of this particular Gentleman, and a few other* American *merchants.*

LONDON, *April* 27, 1769.

"I HAVE often the pleasure of Dr. L—'s company at my house, and shall deliver your message the first time I see him. I have sent you with the newspapers a couple of late publications in politicks, which are thought to be good. We have nothing going forward here but disputes between Wilkes and the House of Commons, which are carried on both sides to very great lengths, and I fear are of dangerous tendency. There is great reason to think there will certainly be a repeal of the late *ridiculous* acts relative to America next session; the Ministry, I believe, would be glad to get rid of them, but want a pretext for so doing. I was up with Governour Pownall last week, when he made a motion in the House for a repeal, and was seconded by Mr. Trecothick; but, after seven hours debate, the matter was postponed, by a previous question. I hope there will be a general meeting of the North American merchants soon to form a petition to Parliament for a repeal; I think it shameful there has not been one already, and am at a loss to give a reason why there has not."

Last Saturday, being the anniversary of St. John the Baptist, the day appointed by the charter of Norfolk for the election of a Mayor, MAXIMILIAN CALVERT, Esq; was chosen into that office for the ensuing year.

By the Betsey, Cuzzens, arrived at Hampton, in seven weeks from London, we have papers to the first of May, which contain very little news of importance, and not a word of American affairs. The Parliament was to be prorogued on Tuesday the 2d of May.

The Lunn and Lloyd, Hunter, arrived about ten days before Capt. Cuzzens sailed.

The Brilliant, Bennet, from Glasgow (via Bourdeaux) is arrived in James river.

Advertisements.

READY MONEY given for

OYSTER SHELLS

by the subscribers, in *Norfolk*.

J. CAMPBELL, & Co.

DELIVERED through mistake on the 23d of this instant (*June*) a small parcel of SILVER, amounting to 4 l. 19 s. 9 d. contained in a blank bill of exchange, and marked *J. Fyber*. It will be esteemed a particular favour if the Gentleman who has received it will make it known to Mr. *John Fyber* at *Osborne's*, or the subscriber in *Williamsburg*.

JAMES CRAIG.

IN compliance with the act of the General Assembly, we the subscribers this day repaired to the publick Treasury, and having examined the Treasurer's accounts, and vouchers of the different receipts and payments since the last settlement, find them all fairly and justly stated. It appears that there has been received of the several taxes appropriated for the redemption of Treasury notes the sum of fifteen thousand five hundred and seventy eight pounds five shillings and elevenpence, including the balance of two thousand two hundred and thirty nine pounds eleven shillings and threepence formerly reported to remain in the hands of the Treasurer, of which we have burnt and destroyed ten thousand eight hundred and ninety pounds ten shillings and threepence; so that there now remains in the Treasurer's hands, after deducting his commissions, in gold, silver, and paper, a balance of four thousand six hundred and three pounds thirteen shillings and elevenpence, to be exchanged for old Treasury notes, and accounted for at a future day. Upon examining the publick accounts, we find due to the Treasurer a balance of one thousand three hundred and twenty nine pounds five shillings and eightpence.

GIVEN under our hands this 28th of JUNE, 1769.

LEWIS BURWELL.
GEORGE WYTHE.
JOHN BLAIR, jun.
BEN. WALLER.

WILLIAMSBURG, JUNE 20, 1769.

AT a general meeting of the merchants and traders of this colony, held at the *Raleigh*, to appoint a certain day in the General and *Oyer* courts for the meeting of all persons concerned in the exchange and commerce of this country, and also to agree upon a certain limited time for settling the price and course of exchange, thereby to expedite the mode and shorten the expense of doing business, it was proposed and unanimously agreed to,

First. That the 25th days of *October* and *April*, and the 1st days of the *Oyer* courts, shall be the fixed days of meeting in *Williamsburg* for all persons concerned in the exchange and commerce of this country.

Second. That the time limited for settling the price and course of exchange, and the payment of all money contracts in the General Courts, shall be three days; to begin from the said 25th days of *October* and *April*, exclusive of *Sundays*, and in the *Oyer* courts from the first days of the said courts to the first *Friday* in the said courts.

Third. That all persons who shall engage for the payment of money, or other contracts, in *Williamsburg*, in the General and *Oyer* courts, shall be deemed violators of their engagements, and declared absentees, if not present on the above first days.

JAMES HUBARD, Secretary of the Trade.

WILLIAMSBURG, JUNE 29, 1769.

THE fourth and last publication of the collections received for the sufferers at *Montreal*, viz.

St. Thomas's parish, in *Orange* (12 s. 6 d. bad)	£. 12	7	
Tillotson, in *Buckingham*,	5	1	3
St. Paul's, in *Stafford*,	5		
Suffolk, in *Nansemond*,	3	9	
Northampton,	22	4	11
King George,	5	10	
Brandon, in *Prince George*,	3	12	6
Cornwall, in *Charlotte*,	3	2	6
Dale, in *Chesterfield* (15 s. bad)	15	15	
St. Patrick, in *Prince Edward*,	8	8	4
Accomack,	9	10	
Newport, in *Isle of Wight*,	14	2	
	£. 108	2	6
My former receipts, as advertised,	254		6
	£. 362	3	
Found bad at paying away,	1	6	3
	£. 360	16	9

By a bill of 150 l. sterling,	at 25 per cent.	£. 187 10
By do. of 100	at 22 and a half,	122 10
By do. of 41 10	at do.	50 16 9
£. 291 10 sterling,		£. 360 16 9

JOHN BLAIR.

Lately imported in the Friendship, *Captain* Lilly, *and to be sold very cheap, at the subscriber's shop in the town of* Blandford,

MEDICINES of all kinds, empty vials, gallipots, sheep skins, isinglass, aquafortis, sugar candy, olives, capers, anchovies, syringes, clyster pipes, gold leaf, paper of various sorts, smelling bottles, crucibles, blue pots, alkanet, flesh brushes, ivory black, old Canary, mountain, and rhenish wines, balsam of honey, Bateman's drops, Squire's elixir, Lockyer's and Anderson's pills, Turlington's balsam, British oil, Greenough's tincture, James's powders, jesuits drops, nipple glasses, rotten stone, &c. &c. &c.

W. STARK.

To be SOLD, *by virtue of an execution, on* Wednesday *the* 12*th of* July *next, before Mr.* James Mitchell's *door, in* York, *for ready money,*

15 likely SLAVES,

consisting of men, women, boys, and girls. The sale to begin at 12 o'clock.

2 WILLIAM MITCHELL.

YORK Town, JUNE 28, 1769.

AS the tickets in the subscriber's lottery are not all sold, and as he has hopes of disposing of them in a few months more, he begs that those who have been so kind as to purchase will not take amiss his putting off the drawing until the 21st of *November* next. And he entreats the favour of his creditors to wait until that time; when, if he cannot draw the lottery, he will most certainly dispose of the effects (be the loss what it will to him) for ready money.

5 JOHN THOMPSON, sen.

For READY MONEY,

Will be SOLD *on* Wednesday *the* 5*th of* July, *at the subscriber's plantation, on* York *river,*

THE stocks of cattle, sheep, and hogs, a bay mare, several ploughs and harrows, a cart and wheels, a grindstone hung on an iron axletree, and several other things. There will also be hired several Negroes until the 1st of JANUARY next, on bond with approved security.

JOHN FERGUSSON.

RUN AWAY

FROM the SUBSCRIBER at *Williamsburg*, about the 15th of *May* last, a likely stout mulatto fellow, about 22 years of age, formerly the property of *Matthew Moody*, jun. *Burwell's* ferry, is fond of going by water, and may probably hire himself on board some vessel; wherefore I caution all masters of vessels, and others, not to harbour him or carry him out of the colony. I will give two pistoles reward for taking him up, and pay sixpence a mile for carrying him from the place he is apprehended at to *Goochland* courthouse; and if it is inconvenient for the taker up to carry him, he may deliver him into the jail of the county where he takes him, and shall be entitled to the reward. He is a very sensible fellow, will endeavour to make his escape, and it will be necessary to have him in irons.

DAVID ROSS.

TAKEN up, in *Goochland*, a bay horse, about 4 feet 5 inches high, with a star in his forehead, bob tail, his mane hangs on both sides, a natural pacer, shod before, and branded on the near buttock L M N; posted, and appraised to 6 l.

JOHN HIX.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned not to take an assignment of any bond or bonds from me to *Mr. Charles Turnbull*, of *Dinwiddie* county, the same being given for the payment of the consideration money of a tract of land to which the said *Turnbull* cannot make me a good title.

2 GEORGE BARCLAY.

HAVING administered upon the estate of my deceased brother, *Thomas Herdman*, commander of the ship *Harriot*, who with his ship and crew perished last year in his voyage to *Britain*, I beg the favour of every person with whom he had any dealings, either upon the ship *Harriot's* or his own private account, to send copies of the same to me at Colonel *Carter Braxton's* in *King William*, or *Patrick Coutts* at *Shockoe*.

JAMES HERDMAN, Administrator.

To be RENTED, *and entered upon immediately,*

THE ORDINARY in JAMES CITY county known by the name of *Rhodes's*, which is about 11 miles from *Williamsburg*, and on the main road to *Newcastle* and *Cowles's* ferry. About 50 acres of land belong to the ordinary, and there are all convenient outhouses, which, with the ordinary, are in good repair. Any person inclinable to rent the place may know the terms of *William Lewis* in *Wilkinsburg*, or the subscriber in *New Kent*.

JOHN LEWIS.

To be LET *on* CHARTER *to any port in* Britain, *or the* West Indies,

THE ship *Brothers*, about 360 hogsheads of tobacco burthen, now lying in *Rappahannock* river.

For terms apply to the subscriber at *Falmouth*.

GAVIN LAWSON.

To be SOLD *at* Richmond *town, on* Monday *the* 7*th of* August *next, being* Henrico *court day,*

FOUR hundred acres of LAND, lately the property of JULIUS BURTON, lying near *Westham*, and within 7 miles of *Shockoe*. Terms of payment to be agreed on at the time of sale.

PATRICK COUTTS.
JAMES BUCHANAN.

To be SOLD *at* Rocky Ridge, *on* Thursday *the* 12*th of* October, *for ready money,*

Upwards of forty

Fine SLAVES,

Most of them *Virginia* born.

NORTHUMBERLAND, *May* 26, 1769.

ABOUT six weeks ago some letters were brought to me from *Dumfries*, which had come from *Scotland*, on board the snow *Triton*, Captain *Duthie*. These letters inform me that a box, containing BOOKS to the value of 10 l. 5 s. sterling, had been shipped for me on board the *Triton*. As I have been informed that the said box was not landed at *Dumfries*, and know not where to inquire for it, I should be obliged to any person who would give me notice where it is. I imagine it is directed for me at Mr. *Thomas Jones's*, clerk of *Northumberland* county.

2 JOHN WARDEN.

To be SOLD *at* Richmond *town, on* Monday *the* 7*th of* August *next, being* Henrico *court day,*

SEVEN hundred and fifty acres of Land, in said county, lying on *Peters's* creek, and 15 miles from *Shockoe* warehouse. The terms of payment to be agreed on at the day of sale.

PATRICK COUTTS.

To be SOLD *to the highest bidder, by virtue of a deed of trust from* William Armstrong *to the subscribers, at* Halifax *courthouse, on* Thursday *the* 20*th of* July, *being court day,*

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND, containing 330 acres, lying on the south side of *Dan* river, in *Orange* county, *North Carolina*, 200 acres of which is very fine low grounds, with all convenient buildings, (being the land whereon the said *William Armstrong* now lives; also 500 acres of good high Land, on both sides of *Moon's* creek, about a mile from the other tract; likewise six valuable NEGROES. The time of payment to be agreed on at the day of sale.

GORDON & RAMSAY.

POETS CORNER.

Written in a Lady's Sherlock on Death.

MISTAKEN fair, lay Sherlock by,
His doctrine is deceiving,
For whilſt he teaches us to die
He cheats us of our living.
To die's a leſſon we ſhall know,
Too ſoon, without a maſter,
Then let us only ſtudy now
How we may live the faſter.
To live's to love, to bleſs, be bleſt,
With mutual inclination;
Share then my ardour in your breaſt,
And kindly meet my paſſion.
But if thus bleſt I may not live,
And pity you deny,
To me at leaſt your Sherlock give,
'Tis I muſt learn to die.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in the lower part of *Hanover* county, on the 17th of *May* laſt, a *Virginia* born Negro boy named HUMPHREY, about 12 or 14 years old, has large fore teeth, and is ſlow of ſpeech; had on when he went away a pair of rolls breeches, old cotton waiſtcoat, *Virginia* cloth ſhirt, and felt hat. It is ſuppoſed he will endeavour to get into *Glouceſter*, as he formerly belonged to Dr *Symmer* of that county. Whoever brings the ſaid boy to me ſhall be paid 20s. if taken up in this county, if in any other county 40s

2] NATHANIEL MORRIS.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, on *Tueſday* the 13th of this inſt. (JUNE) a large bodied dark bay mare, which at a diſtance appears to be black, about 15 hands high, one of her hind footlocks white, has large ears, and an uncommon large ſpace between them, a buſhy flowing mane and ſhort tail, of an unequal length, ſome malicious perſon about ſix weeks ago having tied brush to it and ſet it on fire, ſhod before, has ſome ſaddle ſpots on her back, ſuppoſed to be hurt with a bad ſaddle, the hair off her breaſt, occaſioned by drawing in a ſingle chair, and branded on the near buttock TR, but not very obſervable. As the ſubſcriber bought her of Col. JOHN ROSE, on *Tye* river, in which neighbourhood ſhe was bred, it is ſuppoſed ſhe has made up the country. Whoever delivers her to Mr. *Neil M'Coull*, merchant in *Fredericksburg*, ſhall have 20s. reward; or if delivered to Mr. *James Anderſon*, merchant at *Port Micon*, or the ſubſcriber in *Hobb's Hole*, ſhall have 40s. upon her being delivered, or 20s. and all neceſſary expenſes the perſon may have been at, paid. Or if any perſon will acquaint either of the above Gentlemen, by poſt or otherwiſe, where the mare is, the expenſes of keeping her will be paid, and the mare ſent for, which intelligence will be acknowledged as a favour done

WILLIAM WODDROP.

TAKEN up, in *Mecklenburg*, a ſorrel horſe, about 4 feet 8 inches high, with a roached mane and bob tail, a blaze in his face, and branded on the near buttock with a heart; poſted, and appraiſed to 10 l.

1 WILLIAM NORMENT.

£.105 *Reward.*

ON the night of the 29th ult. our brother, *John Knox*, was moſt barbarouſly murdered near the door of his dwelling-houſe, in *Stafford*, by a perſon or perſons unknown. We hereby offer a reward of 50 l. to any perſon or perſons who will apprehend and ſecure the offender or offenders, ſo that he or they may be convicted of the ſame. And whereas there were two of his (our brother's) ſlaves outlying at and ſome time before his death, which were outlawed, and if apprehended would have been tried for felony, whom we with ſome reaſon ſuſpect are principally concerned in the horrid murder, particularly the fellow, named *Phill*, we therefore offer a reward of 50 l. to any perſon or perſons who ſhall take up and ſecure him in jail, ſo that he may be brought to trial, and 5 l. for apprehending the wench *Winny*, and ſecuring her alſo. The ſlave named *Phill*, or *Philip*, is about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, very well made, broad and full faced, has a ſcar on his forehead in the form of a croſs, ſeveral ſcars on his head, and wants four of his upper fore teeth. *Winny* is of much the ſame age, her ſize ſmaller than the other, but very ſtrong and likely. They both went off together, and have been ſeveral times taken up, firſt at *Snigger's Gap*, in *Fredrick*, afterwards in *Loudoun* county; but, being very crafty and artful, they have always contrived to make their eſcape. They have endeavoured to paſs for free Negroes, and have ſhewn ſome forged indentures, with certificates of their freedom thereon; the fellow paſſing by the name of *Daniel Watts*, and the woman by that of *Miny Howard*. They have ſuch variety of clothes that their dreſs cannot be deſcribed. We farther offer the firſt mentioned 50 l. reward to the perſon or perſons who apprehends the Negro fellow, if he is convicted of the murder.

Witneſs our hands, JUNE 1, 1769.

ROBERT KNOX.
WILLIAM KNOX.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt bidder, on* Friday *the* 11*th of* Auguſt *next, on the premiſes, and entered on the* 1*ſt of* September,

A VERY valuable TRACT of LAND, containing 200 acres, in *Lunenburg* county, where Mr. *Andrew Johnſton* keeps ſtore, on the main road that leads from *Roanoke* to any part of *James river*, about 50 miles from *Peterſburg*, now in the beſt repair for merchandiſing, and allowed to be one of the beſt places in the back parts for that purpoſe, or any other publick trade. The rent for the houſes only is 22 l. 10s. a year. The land is of the beſt kind for tobacco, lies entirely well, and is convenient to church, courthouſe, and mills. Half the money to be paid at the day of ſale, and twelve months credit will be allowed for the remainder, the purchaſer giving bond and good ſecurity to

8] RICHARD STOKES, jun.

To be SOLD, *purſuant to the will of Mr.* James Ferguſon, *deceaſed, on* Wedneſday *the* 12*th of* July *next (if fair, otherwiſe next fair day)*

THE Land and Plantation whereon the ſaid FERGUSON lived, about 5 miles from *Mantapike* warehouſe, in *King* and *Queen* county, containing about 320 acres, whereon is a brick houſe, with two rooms below and two above, and other neceſſary buildings, a large apple orchard, and a water grift mill well ſituated for cuſtom. The ſale to be on the premiſes, and the terms, which will be made eaſy to the purchaſer, agreed on at the day of ſale.

RICHARD TUNSTALL, Executor.

To be SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND in *Bedford* county, lying on both ſides of *Orick's* creek, containing about 400 acres, 80 of which are good low grounds, the high land likewiſe good, and is within five miles of *Bedford* courthouſe. It may be entered on next *Chriſtmas*, and muſt be paid for at that time. The land will be ſhewn by JOHN PERRIN, who now poſſeſſes it; and the price known by applying to Mr. JOHN HOOK, at *Bedford* courthouſe, or to

1 — JAMES DONALD.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, on *Tueſday* the 16th of *May* laſt, two likely chair horſes, one a middle and the other a bright bay. The middle bay is near 14 hands and a half high, and the bright bay about 14 hands and an inch, with ridge manes and bob tails, and one of them branded on the near buttock, but the mark I do not remember. They were lately the property of Mr. *Jeſſe Ball*, of *Lancaſter*, and I imagine may be gone that way, if they are not ſtolen. Whoever brings the ſaid horſes to me, at *Falmouth*, ſhall have 40s reward, or 20s. to inform me where they are, ſo that I get them again; and as I am apprehenſive they may be ſtolen, I will give 10 l. to any perſon who will ſecure and convict the thief. Tf GAVIN LAWSON.

For SALE,

A SQUARE of four lots of half an acre each on the main ſtreet in *Fredericksburg*, on which are the following improvements, viz. my dwelling-houſe, conſiſting of ſeven good rooms and a large airy paſſage, ſix fireplaces, three good cellars, and three large cloſets; the garden extends from the main ſtreet to the back ſtreet, and contains about an acre of ground; at the north weſt end is a high freeſtone wall; a commodious kitchen and laundry under one roof, with four fireplaces, the rooms being all plaiſtered; two common kitchens, for ſervants; dairy, ſmokehouſe, and all other convenient houſes and yards for wood, poultry, &c. a coach houſe and ſtables for above 20 horſes, and a cooper's ſhop, alſo a large ſtorehouſe, warehouſe, and cellar, and ſalt ſheds, under one roof, on the main ſtreet; all which are but little more than 100 yards from the river ſide, where ſmall ſhips may lay cloſe to the ſhore.

Alſo my FARM adjoining the town, at the lower end, extending about half a mile down the river, where the channel is cloſe to the ſhore, and runs near two miles back; the whole is very rich land, and is a complete farm, having now on it a flouriſhing crop of wheat from 103 buſhels of wheat ſowed, which may be expected to produce 1000 buſhels, beſides barley, oats, rye, peaſe, and *Indian* corn, of which laſt I generally make 250 barrels a year, and the whole only with eight hands and four horſes, from which the value of it may be eaſily judged. On it are about 30 acres of meadow ground, part in meadow, and the reſt cleared; but the moſt valuable part of it is a level piece of ground next to the town line from the river back, which one day or other muſt be added to the town, and I doubt not will yield as good a price as the lots I have already ſold and added to the town, which have produced me about 2500 l. It is well known that *Fredericksburg* commands an extenſive trade from the back country, and muſt increaſe as the back ſettlements increaſe, being at the head of navigation.

I have alſo a valuable little mill, with bolting cloths, within the bounds of the town, the profits of which in the flower manufacture is about 200 l. a year; and about 100 yards from it, on the *Hazel run*, is an extraordinary ſituation for a complete merchant mill, that may be made to yield a profit of 4 or 500 l. a year, and not coſt more than 6 or 700 l. for every thing complete, a good quarry of freeſtone not being more than 100 yards from the ſpot, and a battoe may be brought by the tide within a ſmall diſtance of the mill door, the river, where ſea veſſels may lie cloſe to the ſhore, not exceeding a quarter of a mile from the place where the mill muſt ſtand. All theſe advantages render this eſtate of great value, in the ſale of which I will not be my own judge, but leave it to indifferent Gentlemen, whoſe opinion I will abide by, or forfeit 50 l. to the perſon intending to purchaſe, provided he will do the ſame if he does not abide by it alſo.

Two lots and houſes where Mr. *James Hume* lately lived, in the moſt pleaſant ſituation on the main ſtreet in *Fredericksburg*; the dwelling-houſe has ſix good rooms in it, with brick chimnies, and extraordinary good cellars, convenient outhouſes and yards, and an exceeding good well.

Alſo fifteen unimproved lots, within the bounds of *Fredericksburg*.

Alſo a tract of about 3000 acres of land in the county of *Albemarle*, on the three forks of *Pretty's* creek, falling into *James* river, on which is a large body of valuable low grounds above two miles in extent, with houſes and improvements ſufficient for 15 hands, and produces extraordinary crops and ſtocks. This eſtate has about 20 ſlaves on it, with fine ſtocks in proportion, which I would chooſe to ſell altogether, at a moderate price, to any Gentleman who wants an eſtate already ſtocked and improved to his hands, together with the corn and fodder that may be made there this year.

Alſo a tract of 1500 acres of very good land, running three miles on the *Hedgman* river, in *Culpeper* county.

Alſo a valuable tavern at *Culpeper* courthouſe, in *Fairfax* town, a large commodious houſe, with all convenient outhouſes, ſtable, garden, &c. It has vaſt cuſtom, and rents at preſent but for 45 l. a year, though worth much more.

Alſo a valuable tract adjoining the ſaid town of *Fairfax*, belonging to Mr. *Robert Coleman*, containing 220 acres of rich land; as alſo 20 lots of ground, of half an acre each, in the ſaid town, one of which is improved with a good dwelling-houſe with brick chimnies, and other convenient outhouſes. On the land is a large quantity of meadow ground, and a good paſture. There cannot be a more profitable place for tradeſmen or manufacturers to ſettle at in *Virginia* than this ſpot, being ſurrounded by a thick neighbourhood and rich lands.

Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe either of the above tracts, lots, or houſes, will find either of them a good bargain, and worth their while to apply to me at *Fredericksburg*.

8 ROGER DIXON.

TAKEN up, in *Bedford*, a [illegible] mare, about 4 feet 6 inches high, about [illegible] old, with a ſwitch tail, her near hind foot white to the [illegible]s, a natural pacer, with white hairs all over, a natural [illegible] mane, branded on the near buttock P. Alſo a ſorrel horſe colt, about three years old, with a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, is a natural trotter, but neither dockt nor branded. Poſted, and appraiſed to 5 l

2] JOEL BORGIS.

TAKEN up, in *Bedford*, a gray horſe, about 4 feet 6 or 7 inches high, with a roach mane and bob tail, ſhod before, trots very nice, has been worked in the waggon, and branded on the near ſhoulder L A; poſted, and appraiſed to 6 l.

1 JOHN CHILTWOOD.

TAKEN up, in *Cumberland*, a black and white heifer, marked with a crop and underkeel in each ear; poſted, and appraiſed to 25 s.

1 JOHN HOLMAN.

TAKEN up, in *Pittſylvania*, a middle ſized black mare, branded on the off ſhoulder and buttock with a pothook; alſo a two year old yellow bay filly, neither dockt nor branded. Poſted and appraiſed, the mare to 20 s. and the filly to 3 l.

1 ROBERT ADAMS.

TAKEN up, in *Buckingham*, a red cow, with ſome white on her back and down her ſhoulders, and marked with a ſwallow fork in the left ear and a half crop in the right; poſted, and appraiſed to 30 s.

1 JOHN PATTESON.

VIRGINIA, &c.

At a General Court held at the Capitol the 27*th day of* April, 1769.

Thomas Smith, John Wright, and Henry Gray, of London, bankers, plaintiffs,
Againſt
Joſeph Elam, of Leeds, in Great Britain, James Gibſon, Joſiah Granbery, and Joſeph Scott, defendants, } In chancery.

THE defendant, *Joſeph Elam*, being beyond ſea, and not having entered his appearance according to the rule of this court, on the motion of the plaintiffs, by their counſel, it is ordered that the oath of defendants, who have effects of the ſaid *Joſeph* in their hands, as is ſuggeſted, do not pay, convey away, or ſecrete ſuch effects, until the further order or decree of this court concerning the ſame; but that they deliver up ſuch effects, or ſo much thereof as will be of value ſufficient to ſatisfy the demands of the plaintiffs, unto the ſaid plaintiffs, upon their giving ſecurity to the clerk of this court for the return of the ſaid effects, in ſuch manner, and to ſuch perſons, as the court ſhall hereafter adjudge. And it is farther ordered that the ſaid defendant, *Joſeph Elam*, do appear here on the firſt day of the next court, to anſwer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be, within fifteen days, inſerted in the *Virginia* Gazette, for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed on ſome Lord's day, immediately after divine ſervice, in the church of the parish of *Suffolk*, in the county of *Nanſemond*, and be alſo poſted up at the front door of the Capitol, in the city of *Williamſburg*.

9 BEN. WALLER.

WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 27, 1769.

COMMITTED to *James City* priſon, a *Virginia* born Negro fellow named JAMIE, about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, who has on an oſnaburg ſhirt and trouſers, and Negro cotton waiſtcoat with large metal buttons, and ſays he belongs to *George Berry*, of *Albemarle* county, who is deſired to ſend for him, and pay charges.

Tf WILLIAM LANE.

For SALE,

FIVE hundred acres of very valuable LAND, lying on *Skinking* creek, in the county of *Brunſwick*, within 45 miles of *Peterſburg*. Six months credit will be allowed for one half the purchaſe money, and twelve months for the other half. Bond (to carry intereſt from the date, unleſs punctually diſcharged) with good ſecurity, will be required.

Tf W. STITH.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber's plantation, in *Loudoun* county, from *James Whaley*, overſeer, on laſt *Eaſter Monday*, TOM, a Negro man ſlave, by ſome called *Tom Sailor*, of a middle ſize, well made for ſtrength, about 38 years old, has bad teeth, and many ſmall pimples about his beard; he can read, and play on the fiddle, and had a variety of clothes, but his common working dreſs was died brown cotton. He managed ſeveral years as an overſeer for me, under Capt. *Robert Downman*, at a plantation of mine on *Morattico* creek, in *Richmond* county, where he always lived until lately. He is a diſſembling artful fellow, and generally ſmiles when he ſpeaks. I ſuſpect he is lurking about a plantation belonging to *Charles Carter*, Eſq; in *Hanover* county, at or near *South Wales*, where he has a wife named *Sebra*, and perhaps at times about his old haunts at *Morattico*. Whoever will deliver him to me, in *Prince William* county, ſhall have the above reward; or if they will ſecure him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſo that I may get him again, 5 l. and if he is taken out of the colony, and brought home to me, 20 l. paid by Tf HENRY LEE.

To be SOLD,

TWO TRACTS of LAND, lately belonging to Col. *John Fry*, one of them about 1000 acres, on the branches of *Hardware* river, a branch of *James* river, in the county of *Albemarle*; the other about 1200 acres, on the branches of *Willis's* river, in the county of *Buckingham*. The above tracts of land were taken up and ſurveyed in ſmall parcels, but are now included in two patents. For terms apply to the ſubſcribers, who have deeds for the ſame, and will diſpoſe of them either according to the incluſive patents or in ſeparate parcels, agreeable to the firſt ſurvey.

Tf HENRY FRY.
JOHN SCOTT.
JOHN NICHOLAS.

ALL Perſons may be ſupplied with this PAPER at 12*ſ.* 6*d.* a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inſerted at 4*ſ.* for the firſt Week, and 2*ſ.* each Week after. —— *.* All Sorts of PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition.